SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Masle-La Traints 1 P. M. According of Music-La Training 2 P. M.
American Institute—Familiation

Hijou Opera Monne—Orphous and Encycles. 2 P. M.
Coolno—The logger Student. 2 and 2 P. M.
Bary's Theatre—Dailars and Sense. 2 and 2 P. M.
Grand Opera House—One of the Pinest. 2 and 2 P. M. Sadison Square Thentre-The Rajah. Tand &P M Metropolitan Opera House - Die Bolb. I and a P. M. Metropolitan Opera House - Lobesgrin. 3 P. M. Rew Port. The street - The Stranglers. 2 and a P. M. Mibbo's Caredon Excellent 2 and a P. M. People's a heater. Har atmosphere. I and a P. M. San Front inco. Minutesia—1 and a P. M. Standard Theatre to the Rasks. I self P. M. Sinc Thenter-The Boarding Bouse | Land | 5 Thereter—The Boarding House, Table P. M.
Thereter Combigue—Controllar A superation, a P. M.
Fhalia Threater—Marie Anne, Tand S.P. M.
Union Square a hearter—Storie Festin, Jand S.
Wallack's Threater—Marie 150 and S.P. M. SAAv. Theatre-The Mighty Bollar. 2 and P. M. 5th Av. Thentre-Monte Cristo. 2 and a P. M. 19th St. Theatre-Peders. Land FP. M. 1934 Nt. Theatre-Matteley Mustrell. 2 and 4 P. M.

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received at the Sex office until mulnight. They should however, be brought in as early as possible. Old Things Coming Back. We have resolved, in common with the

Marringes and Deaths.

great mass of our fellow citizens, at the gradual passing away of the passions excited by the civil war. For a long time our politics were controlled by those passions, and a very unwholesome control it was; but now, fortunately or unfortunately, that state of things is in danger of being revived in some measure, and whether for a longer or a shorter period

The recent decision of the Supreme Court upon the civil rights net is an event whose political importance has not been appreciated in all quarters. While the majority of people accept it as entirely sound in law, others incline to uphold the view of the dissenting opinion expressed by Mr. Justice HARLAN; and though new legislation upon the subject is not to be expected, the excitement which it engenders in the public mind is likely to play a part in the canvass of 1984

it is impossible at present to know.

The Democratic party has long been the victim of misfortunes, for which it was itself responsible, since they were called into being by errors of judgment, and by mistaken policy on the part of its leaders. The decision in the civil rights case is certainly not to be classed among the political blunders of this unlucky party; but it may perhaps be made quite as effectual as if the Democracy were its only author.

Should the Democrats be overwhelmed in the contest of 1884, how can they hope to defeat the Republicans in any succeeding election?

Aiding the Hartian Insurgents.

While the schooner Azelda and Laura, which was recently detained at this port on suspicion of an intent to violate the neutrality laws, has been allowed, after investigation, to go on her voyage, yet the official action taken in this case affords one more evidence of the sincere desire of the United States to perform its international obligations.

Hayti is a very small republic, and civil strife is of such frequency there that it is not always easy to ascertain at any time the exact political condition of the island. But the respect due to the laws of the United States does not depend upon the size or the social condition of the nation that can rightfully demand their enforcement in its behalf.

It unfortunately happened that the insur rection which has prevailed in Havt throughout the greater part of the present year was set on foot by an armed expedition proceeding from a port in this country although there is good ground for maintaining that the United States authorities were not at fault in this violation of the statutes. Should the Government of Hayti be successful in quelling the existing revolt, headed by BOYER BAZELAIS, and should it demand remuneration from the Government at Washington for a portion of the expenses incurred in putting down the insurrection. It could be shown that at the time of the Tropic's escape from Philadelphia the revolt was not foreseen, nor did even the Haytian representatives in this country suspect that this steamer was to be used for transporting

armed troops to Miragoane. Nevertheless, the success of that unlawful expedition against a country with which our own is at peace made it imperative to exercise not only due diligence, but unusual vigilance, to prevent a repetition of the offence. It may be asserted with truth that this unusual vigilance has been exercised. Not long after the Tropic's expedition, the Mary N. Hogan was seized by the Government on suspicion that she was about to violate the neutrality laws in the interest of the Haytian insurgents; and within a few days past she has been condemned. A little later the schooner E. G. Irwin was detained on the same ground. Now we find that the Azelda and Laura, sailing under the American flag, was promptly detained at the request of the Haytian Consul-General. These instances put beyond all question the desire and de termination of the Government to do its full duty toward Hayti.

But while this is true, it should be pointed out that the mere fact that the Azelda and Laura had several hundred pounds of powder and shot on board was no violation of the This is a legitimate part of a cargo.

The real offence in such cases is set fort! in the Revised Statutes that condemn to a fine of not more than \$3,000 and to imprisonment for not more than three years whoever sets on fact or prepares the means for any military expedition or enterprise" against triendly nation. And wherever a charge of violating this statute is maintained, the complaint usually sets forth that the vessel has been fitted out " to cruise and carry on hos tilities against the subjects, citizens, and property" of a country with which the United States is at peace. Most unquestion ably, evidence that a vessel cleared for one country is really bound for another in which hostilities are going on, that she is plotting surreptitionaly deliver her careo is a po-

accepted as closed to commerce, or that in other ways she is disobeying the customs regulations, demands interference and investigation

The decision to release the Azelda and Laura doubtless rested on the lack of evidence to show that she was not going to deliver her carge, including the ammunition, at the port of Nicaragua, for which she had been cleared.

Honesty Among Domestic Servants.

The testimony at the trial of the woman PFAPPE, who was convicted on Tuesday of receiving stolen goods, is of general interest to the employers of female domestic servants. SOPHIA CLARK testified that it had been her habit to obtain employment as a do mestic simply for the purpose of stealing. which she did at the suggestion and under the direction of Mrs. PPAPPE, who gave her money to pay the fees of Intelligence offices and told her to steal. "I never remained longer in a place than was necessary to steal," she added. It appeared also that Sopura's husband is a professional thiof and s now serving out a sentence in prison. When asked whether she stole at his command she declined to answer.

SOPHIA CLARK is a representative of class of women who obtain domestic service solely for the improvement of the opportunities it affords for theft. Like her, they pass from one family to another in rapid success sion, and run from intelligence office to inelligence office, seeking new employers to rayage. Like her, too, they are usually the arents of others, and chiefly of men, who start them on their criminal career, instruct them in the arts of thievery, and absorb th bulk of the profits of their pilfering. A female servant, may, of her own motion and it a moment of temptation, appropriate to herelf some trinket, but if she steals with any thing like method, it is pretty safe to conclude that she is working under the direc tion and in the interest of some criminal Hereafter marriage and death notices will be principal, either a receiver of stolen goods like the woman PFAFFE, or a secundrell husband or lover. She is merely the tool of somebody else or the agent of some gang.

But such women are comparatively few it number. To their credit be it said, the great mass of female domestics are honest under great and peculiar temptations. If they were not so, if they were not honest from principle strong enough to resist temptation society would suffer grievously.

There are in the United States about a milion female domestics. No matter how care fully a family guards its household property and personal belongings, the servants mus have constant opportunities for theft. thief by profession or by instinct could not be restrained from plunder if he enjoyed such chances. But only a few of thes women betray the confidence their employers are obliged to repose in them, or yield to the innumerable temptations put before them through carelessness or necessity, and those few, as we have said, are usually under the direction of outside adepts at thievery, who make them their tools.

The vast majority of female domestics are under religious influences which fortify and protect their integrity. They stand in feaof Gop, and have had a moral and religious training which saves them from temptation to gross dishonesty. Anybody may become a thief who has not more repugnance to the wrong of stealing than desire for other peo ple's property-who is not honest from the love of honesty and hatred of dishonesty These girls look on serious stealing as a sin with awful consequences, and abandor thoughts of it, unless they are suggested to them by devilish outside advisors. Fortunately, the outside influences which are strongest with the great majority of them are those of spiritual guides who direc them to good and not evil, and whose frown they fear. They have been brought up, too, among people under like spiritual supervision, and with a similar hatred of wicked

ness because it is wickedness. Probably there is no body of human beings employed amid like temptations who yield so little, in proportion to their numbers, to the temptations of their places, as the million female domestics of the United States. But be King of Spain was too great for Prince ow would it be if religion did not fortify the honesty of these women with its rewards and terrors, its precepts and its sentiments? Suppose they were agnostics?

The people who are overturning or trying to overturn religious faith will incur a ter rible responsibility unless they also provide a substitute for it, which shall be at least as effective in the promotion and preservation of good morals.

Man Hunting in Kentucky.

On the day before Thanksgiving, Mr. GEORGE DENNY, Jr., of Lancaster, Ky., a prominent lawyer who has been a public prosecutor and Judge in that part of the State, shot and killed Mr. JAMES H. ANDERson, another lawyer of the same town.

This is an occurrence much to be regretted, particularly by Mr. DENNY and the community which is disgraced by such scenes of bloodshed. Under the circumstances, however, it would seem that Mr. DENNY must be absolved from blame. He had to kill ANDERson or Anderson would have killed him.

In Kentucky, when one man receives au thentic information that another is hunting for him with a shotgun or a revolver, he can do one of two things. He must run away or he will probably have to shoot his foe at sight. As a Christian, it is perhaps his duty to fly, but Christians of this sort are not common in Kentucky. The law, as laid down by the courts of that Commonwealth, does not inculcate so extreme a doctrine of morals. The Lancaster tragedy appears to call rather for the application of the rule long since enunciated by the Supreme Court of Ken tucky to the effect that a man once assailed by an enemy who has threatened to kill him is not legally bound to run away in order to escape the assault, but may kill his assailant. if he believes it necessary in order to protect

It would seem from the published report that Mr. DENNY adopted all reasonable mean to avoid the conflict which was finally forced upon him. In the morning he knew that ANDERSON meant to murder him if possible He stayed at his office until late in the afternoon. Then he set out for home in company with two friends. They passed Andreson and, at the instance of his companion DENNY was about to return to his office until ANDERSON should leave the vicinity, when Mrs. DENNY happened to pass, and her husband stopped to speak to her and tell her of his apprehensions. He had hardly done so when Anderson, who stood near by with his hand in his pistol pocket, made a rush at him, and the struggle ensued which resulted

in Andenson's death. Other accounts may put a different con plexion upon the encounter, but the facts as now presented indicate that Annanson sim ply suffered the fate he deserved. We should like to know, however, why nobody in Laneasier made any effort to subject him to legal restraint after he had thus indulged in public threats against the life of another. A jail is the proper place for a person who announce that he is going out man hunting. If Ken tucky would provide for the summary in-

derous intent by threats or otherwise, many bloody crimes might be prevented in that

Recent Writers on the Civil War.

War literature, instead of dying out, is beoming, if anything, more plentiful. As time growslonger between the events of the war and the retrospect of the passing present. the memories of the great struggle grow more precious to the participants and by no means less interesting to the world at large One marked and very gratifying feature of the more recent chronicles of the war is the growing impartiality of these historical studies which are becoming a permanent and important part of the national literature. The possession of the Confederate ar-Northern writers a better opportunity of judging of the movements of the Southern armies, the genius of their commanders, the valor and endurance of the troops.

It is admitted without compunction by the best of these that the aptitude for warfare of the Southern soldier is not excelled by the troops of any country of the modern world. It is generally conceded by these writers that, on the whole, from first to last, the Southern armies were better handled than the armies of the North. Whenever the Confederate forces won a victory the credit is fully and fairly accorded to them. There is no attempt to rob the common soldier of his just meed of praise, nor the Generais in command of the military renown they won contending, in many instances, against superior numbers and always against superior resources.

This is as it should be. The truths of history cannot harm the world, and the Northern soldier will be the last man to utter i protest against such touths as only enhance the services he has rendered to his country and to the Government which his comrades who have perished in battle or by disease sacrificed themselves to maintain.

Leaving New York Ont.

In the columns of the Tribune we are informed that a supporter of Mr. Carlisla in the contest for the Speaker-hip replied to a question concerning the New York delegation, "What difference does New York make? CARLISLE will be elected anyway."

If a majority in the Democratic caucus favor the election of Mr. Cantists for Speaker, he will be elected. All the members of the caucus will vote for him then, even if the majority should be composed of Representatives entirely apart from New York.

But perhaps the supporters of Mr. Car. LISLE think they can elect their next candidate for President without the help of New York; but here on the spot we cherish the impression that New York makes a great deal of difference.

The address of the Democratic State Committee to the people of Virginia is an effectual answer to the charges which Manosu made in his interesting remance called "An Address to the Readinster Party of Virginia." It appears that in sixteen counties in which it was concoded that there was no intimidation, and in which "the negro element is comparatively unimportant," the Democratic gain since 1882 was 4.545. In the counties in which MAHONE the Coalitionists polled 2,496 more votes in 1883 than in 1882. Finally, in the remote counties which had not heard of the Danville riot the Democrats made large gains, "a fact which conclusively controverts the Coalition leader's suggestion that the news of the riot was a ntrolling influence for the Democrats at the polls." The story of the Danville riot and of the other disturbances is told in the address in detail, and the falsity of Mahone's account of the same events is made evident. In fact the address is very instructive reading for the littie boss as well as for those of our hysterica Bepublican contemporaries who affect to be leve his tale of the Danville riot.

In informing him that he is consecrating his life to his country with unexampled selfsacrifice, Emperor WILLIAM purs King ALPONSO a rather startling birthday compliment. Yet there is a certain basis, in one sense, for the exaggerated expression, since it is well remembered that the sacrifice of continuing to AMADEUS, the second son of VICTOR EMANUEL who, after a reign of a little more than two years, distinguished by a Carlist rising, a redflag insurrection, and an attempt to assassi ate him, abdicated the Spanish throne. Young King Alfonso has also found his troubles, and loubtless has more in store.

Our Consul at Florence has developed genius as an advertising agent. He officially nforms the State Department, and the State Department kindly telegraphs to the newspapers, that "one MOLINI" has three valuable works of art for sale, and the descriptions and prices are obligingly appended. While in this astance Molini's figures are slightly beyond the reach of the average American purse, the Consul's scheme has great possibilities. Venders of olive oil and macaront may find him an xceedingly valuable agent.

If it be true that the ulema of Meeca have pronounced Et. MARDI to be an impostor, this condemnation will give him less trouble now n his hour of triumph, than it might have when struggling for recognition in the Soudan. The dema are the learned men-learned in law and divinity, but not necessarily in military Mairs. Although their special function is to see that the teachings of the Koran are rightly nterpreted in reference to affairs of the day the piratical followers of Et Mandr will be more likely to yield to the evidence in behalf of his pretensions furnished by successes in the field than to the denunciations of distant mollabs and muftis,

There was one pleasant feature about the ourning of the Windsor Theatre, and that was the renewed evidence which our police gave o leepless vigilance, large intelligence, and thoughtful tact. Mr. John H. LENT, a deeplyed villain from Greenpoint, rescued a woman from the third story of the Hartman Hotel. This was in clear violation of the penal code. being probably an audacious attempt to commit suicide in the presence of the police. At any rate Mr. LENT was promptly clubbed. As e was suffering from the effects of the smoke which he had inhaled, it is possible that the police clubbed him for being drunk instead of or an attempt to kill himself. It is a standing rule of the police to club all sick or dead men ound in the streets, for the purpose of revivng them. Mr. LENT, a Greenpointer, is perhaps ignorant of the way in which things are done in New York. Let his experience with the solice be a warning to him never to repeat his faring attempt. It is strange that the woman whose life he saved was not clubbed also. She was evidently an accessory. Still the police work. Nothing but crime can escape them.

It is said that some members of the Military Committee are about to attempt again to place upon the retired list of the army ULYSSES S. GRANT, a rich civilian. This is a project rhich, if repeated, should be condemned again and finally, as it has been practically condemned Neither in the purpose of the retired ist nor in the condition of this rich civilian i here any justification for such a scheme. Gen, GRANT has already enjoyed the highest honors. utilitary and civil, and the greatest emoluments ever conferred by the country on anybody. He has, in addition received a fortune from prirate subscription. There is no good reason why the project of placing him on the retired list should be revived, and thus suffered to occupy time of Congress and the committees which is needed for worthier legislation.

LIFE IN LONDON.

A Scene in the Seven Diale-Roughs on the Rampage-A Fight with the Police. LONDON, Nov. 18 .- She was tall, slender, and pretty. Bhe gazed at a kind-looking young man with indescribable love. His left arm supported her. "Ain't she a brazen-faced lass, said a woman in the growd. "to turn her loves upside down in company with those 'ere 'ham-

orous heves?" This remark was lost on the lass, who still continued to stare at her companion with a gaze of admiration, scrutiny, and angulah. He

was speaking to her,
"I'll blow your brains out," exclaimed an invisible squeaky voice. Tring—boom, then a bark. The crowd laughed. The squeaking voice, the unmusical strains, and the bark were issuing from an itinerant "Punch and Judy" which had anchored between The Grapes and The Crown, two large and popular saloons occupying two of the seven sides of the well-known Seven Dials.

It was on a Saturday evening. The place swarmed with people. Respectable workmen and swarmed with people. Respectable workmen and forbidding-looking ruffians, steady women and ribaid hussies, incertained guardsmen and bluerioboned regulars, allowed each other. It was a startling carnival, a show of all the most melancholy aspects of the lowest orders, of their good qualities, and of their unbounded depravities. Suddenly there was a rush. Down came the little theatre, Toby, and all the poor paraphermaia of the play. To crown all, the gas set fire to the curtains. There was a cry of terror echoed by the desperate yell of the stage manager crushed under his burning house. The roughs, however, pursued their advantage. They placed themselves behind each other and made a teiling charge. The pavement and gutters were strewn with bonnets, hats, broken jars, and damaged baskets. The tenderest couples were foreibly severed. A few innocents called for the police. This satisfied the miscreants that the road was clear and that they could follow up their operations. A piercing scream was heard. The companion of the strange has had been floored, and was being kicked like a dead cur. The poor girl stood auprofected among the wildest villains in the world—a crew of theves, ticket-of-leave men, and impenitents of all sorts such as can only be encountered in those latitudes. Then something strange occurred. She could have tried to run away, or come to the rescue of her friend, but when he furforbidding-looking ruffians, steady women and avens—." e mediator did not look much of a bruiser.

challenge was accepted by the scrofulous ain. He was going to kiss his unfortunate im, who was defending herself as awkward-

There was the ground, and the brawier fell to the payement. His hand had been crushed as effectually as though a wagon load of stones had passed over it. "Next time," said Gointh. "ye are stretched leant to penal servitude, my lad, may be ye will kerse me, for I doubt whether ye will be hable by 'ard labor to display yer hacknowledgment of the guyner's cospitalty, but in future ye will perhaps respect a poor blind girl."

Alas, it was true! The pretty innocent has, with currous tooks, sparkling with poignant longing, was totally blind. She could not see whether she was loved, and she thought nobody could see now much she loved. Hence her nerplaxing stare when on the arm of her friend. Her gallant protector had discovered her insfortune. He was not, however, to be left in quiet possession of his triumph. Indeed, Seven Dials would soon lose its rights to fame if such small skirmishes could settle its spirited community.

The affrax had drawn us from the Granes

left in quiet possession of his triumph. Indeed, Seven Dials would soon lose its rights to fame if such small skirmishes could settle its spirited community.

The affray had drawn us from the Grapes and the Crown, to Little Earl street, which nearly fronts Leonard coffee bar a nother face of the dial, where tectotalism united to specialition pursues a bold campaign against the liquor trade by means of tea, cocca, and coffee, at 1d. per mug, and of steak and kidney pudding at 4d. Little Earl street ou a Saturday night is one of the most bustling lanes that imagination can conceive. The sides of the thoroughfare are occupied by an unbroken line of trucks loaded with cheap wares. The footpath is an interminable row of small shops, carrying on esameree at equally low flagures. The screams of the costermongers, and traders competing for public favor, the blinding and whistling gas, the unsavory and hostile fumes issuing from decayed vegetables, strongly sailed lish, second-hand cothes, seasoned food, inexpensive boots, and rancid cheeses, the unmusical cries of the women, their dishevoiled half, their abbrevlated garments, and the barefooted and riggage, bildere, happier than kings, create an w. Arthur gesturnalia.

At the top or the street, on the left-hand sida going toward the Graress, there is a sinister site named Monimount Court. It has a narrow, low, and dark egress on Little Earl street. "Ye bloody mutilater," said an ugiy man to the artisan, it tell yo this: Ye won't disfigure handener gantieman in yer days."

This was the signal for a murderous assault on the man by two or three score of desperadoes. In a minute they had run their previnto the dark alley. For all that, the chase was not over. The game was not a bore, but a turkey cook. Circumstances were favorable to plack and steel, and he had both. The pace was narrow, and thus he had only to deal with a minority of his assatlants at a time. When I last saw him he was hitting like a somi-ged.

But here the pigeons were interrupted. The police, who had te

by the effort, they were surrounded by the mis-creants, who were not slow at realizing the superiority of their position. Like one man they fell on the blue coats. A more desperate encounter could not have been witnessed. The officials drow their truncheous, but the rufflans picked up stones, Both parties let out with mercless impulses. There were only four policemen. They would eventually have been cut to pieces by the natives if more men had not come to their rescue. As it was, two of pelicemen. They would eventually have been cut to pieces by the natives if more men had not come to their rescue. As it was, two of them were taken to the hospital, and will probably be disabled for life.

The arrival of the reserve of constables gave the victory to the peelers, but they came too late to be of much service to the valiant champion of the blind girl, for when the constables reached Moulmouth court he was found half murdered on the ground.

This is a picture from life drawn from Sevon Dials, planned and built for the wealthiest families of the city under Charles II.

Barkis is Willing and Anxious.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-The artful Blaine, who, we were told, had renounced politics, had cast aside ambition, and was devoting humself to bookmaking, as a pleasing mode of closing a public career of singular success, has at last shown his hand. He could not permit the chance to pass of making a strike for personal capital, and of putting himself in line for the inination next year. In coming to the front from a pretended retirement

the plumed knight look care to emphasize the act by choosing for his organ the Philadelphia Press, edited by Mr. Charles Emory Smith, who is specially offensive to Mr. Conkling, Mr. Cameron, and the President, and who is almost daily charged with "fraud" by the Republicus at Washington, the moutbpiece of the Administration. This choice has its share of significance in the game which Mr. Blaine is now playing as a Presidential cardi distinctively Blainish in all its utterances and leaning The Republican Convention of Pennsylvania passed a crazy resolution, to distribute the sorphia revenue of the national Treasury among the States. Mr. Blaine saw fatal objections" to this acheme, and he proposes as substitute for it that the revenues derived from spirit ous and mail liquors, which last year yielded eighty-six millions of dollars, shall be collected by the Government by the present methode, and be distributed pro rata among the States and Torritories A nice calculation is made to show the share that each

State and Territory would receive under this scheme, as an argument why they should send Slaine delegator to the National Convention. Mr. Slaine would not touch the Sational Convention. Mr. Blaine would not touch the standing army of four thousand partisans in the internaevenue service, and he treats the five millions and me which they cost every year as "the small expense of collection"—a mere trife in the mind of a man who has sequired fortune sublenty and easily. The time chosen for this movement is also significant.

The President's friends have been organizing industri-ously to make him the nomines of the party. The over-throw of Mahene in Virginia, though a "fatal objection" to the coalition project, as Mr. Binius would call it, has not deterred Chandler, Chalmers, Casi, Gorham, Hatton, and company frees prosecuting their enterprise of capturing the solid South in Convantion.

Mr. Haine knows all about their place and of the pur true, if possible, to put W. E. Chandler at the head of ermined to do a little business for himself, on the eve of the meeting of Congress, by throwing a ban into the enemy's camp, and by calling attention to the gentleman who recently retired to private life, but has campaign of 1884, to settle accounts with Gen Arthur And be does not return empty handed, nor enter the contest without "going botter" than his chief adver ears. Promises of office are abundant at Washington even with the civil service rules and competitive exami nation blocking the way. Mr. Blains offers "one dollars nation blocking int way, and seventy five cents per head," exactly, for the "re lief" of the States and Territories, and he thinks that

A REPLY TO MAHONE

disposed of:

The Democratic State Committee Refute the Charges of Intimidation and Murder. RICHMOND, Nov. 30 .- The Democratic State Committee will to-morrow issue an address congratulating the Democratic party on their great and signal victory at the polls, and replying to the recent address of Mahone in which he charged that that victory was won by intimidation and systematic murder and bloodshed.

disposed of:

If the voters were intimidated as alloged, the result ought to sprear in a dominished total vote, or, at any rate, in a dominished Coalition vote. What are the facter. The total vote cast in Virginia in 1870—the largest ever cast before this year—was 235,228. The total vote cast this year was 272044, or 37,030 more than in 1876. In 1876, as at this election, the payment of a capitation tax was not a qualification of voters. In 1880 the entire vote cast was 51,000 less than the vote of this year. In 1882 it was 75,000 less. One sixth in number of the entire population, white and black, minors and adults, make and feiting, voted in the late election.

Upon these fources alone the question may well be asked. Where are the voters who were deterred from voting? Intimidation at elections by secret ballot must operate amost exclusively to prevent voters from voting and all. Now the enormously increased aggregate of the state of sitch under influence, but, when it further appears that the Coalition party actually increased their vote by of such undue miliance; but, when It further appears that it tending party actually increased their voic legislates the control of the control of the control of 1981, and by more than comparison is with the election of 1981, and by more than comparison is with the election of 1981, and by more than comparison is with the election of 1981, and by more than comparison in the close that of the control of 1982, it may be fairly asserted that all the general indications which outly to disclose intimidiation of voters are absent from this election. In truth, the only ground on which the charge rests is the partisan necessity of earlies which the defeat of the Control of a partisan for exactly of the causes of the control of the pairs.

As to the causes of the reconstitutions.

resting some reason other than the natural reason to expiain the deteat of the Continonists at the pols.

As to the causes of the revolution of public orinion, the address says that Virginia is by history and conviction a Democratic State; that the defeat of the party in the elections of the last few years was solely due to a division in its ranks on the debt question; and that, now that the debt question is settled, the Democrate have returned to their party aliegiance. But, says the address, "that return was quickened by the spectacle of the unnumbered woos the ambition of one man had brought uren the State, and the apprehension of worse evil to come, from which accident alone had just saved the Commonwealth."

In the counties in which Mahone charges that systematic murder and bloodshed kept many members of his party from the polls, the address shows that in those counties (except Madison) the Coalitionists polled 2.498 more votes than in 1882, and that they carried Floyd county by a majority increased from 15 in 1882 and 5 an

county by a majority increased from 15 in 1882 to 295 in 1883. "These figures suggest," the address says, "what will be found to be the truth, that a few obscure private broils—mere individual quarrets—have been magnified into political assassimations." The address concludes as follows:

cliddes as follows:

The real truth of the matter is that on the 6th of this mouth of November the people of Virginia rose, as patient, long safering, law coving American freemen will always rise against outrage and oppression, a majesta people of the for all lovers of civil and political liberty in every part of this aloueding lond. The fulness of time had come, the petty dictator had placed out his scatch and treasurable game till even the band could see that dictor and which a short time ago only the wise could predict.

or u came the uprising of the people in their might,

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATORS.

Voting Themselves Pay and Mileage They Have Never Enraed.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 30.—The Pay bill, appropriating about \$536,000 to defray the exenses of the extra session of the Legislature. was sent to the Governor for his consideration this afternoon. A sufficient amount is approprinted to pay each of the 251 members \$10 day from June 7, when the session began, to Dec. 5, Sundays Included. Although the Governor cailed the extra session on the last day of the regular session, the bill also provides that the members be paid \$15,257,53 mileage. The House has been the more industrious branch, but it will have met 113 days only by Dec. 5. The Senate for more than two months virtually abdicated its legislative functions, and from that time unti the Appropriation bill was presented to it for action it had held two sessions a week only. These would not have been held but for the fact that neither House can adjourn longer than three days without the consent of the other. By Dec. 5 182 days will have classed since the Governor called the extra session. During that period the Senate will have been in session about eighty days only, and yet it yelded itself and the House pay for 182 days by a vote of 31 to 6 on Wednesday, To-day the House, by a vote of 145 to 22, ratified the freenate's action.

hersenate's action.

In view of the prodigality of the Legislature n voting away the public money and the In view of the prodigality of the Legislature in voting away the public money and the failure to roach an agreement on the Congressional and Legislative Apportionment bills, for the passage of which the extra session was called grave approhensions are felt that the Governor will not approve the items in the Appropriation bill providing pay for members for services and mileage. The Governor has ten days' time in which to consider a bill. In order that the Legislature might have an opportunity of overriding the anticipated velo, both branches to-day voted to extend the session until Dec. 12. It is probable that the Governor will communicate his action to the Legislature on Thesday next, when the two Houses will meet again.

ARABIC HIGH JINKS.

I'p with the New Moon.

Three hundred men of assorted sizes, wearing ninetocath century clothes, climbed up the state cases of the Masonic Temple last night, and stopped in abelled "Mecca Temple." The door opened, and the disappeared into the early ages. Police Captain Wi liams arrived a little late. He said that the Mohammedan rescent moon in high old Arabic style, and at 20 o'clock were going to initiate thirty new not-less.

Among the candidates were Mr. Matthews of the Met-ropolitan Opera House; Tony Pastor, in a new dress suit; Signor Liberati, who foots on the silver cornet; suit; Signor Likerati, who toots on the silver cornet; Gus Williams (no relation to Capt, Williams), and William Signor choices. There was an explosion of laughter while the rites were bring worked, and then there lessed through the door a yell like this, in unsteady Arabic: "This is a B. F. R.—Blooming Fine Racket." It was understood outside the door that Billy Florence had successfully evoluted into a Mystle Mohammedan Noble.

After the initiations Judges, politicians, lawyers, doctors, anthors, and private clitzers gathered about 11 instrinations tirand Fobenatic Walter M. Femilia and Jack High Recentler W. P. Patterson, and parked a gorgeous that the contract of the contract of the distribution of the solution of the distribution of

A Visit to defferson Davis.

From the Indianapolis Sees. When he came, in response to my card, and cordinly received me, I found him an old man of 75 years, a half finger under six feet in height, apparently a man of sorrows, but withal of an extremely agreeable d gentle nature. He wore a black alpaca frock cost and his dress otherwise was also noticeable for cour and simplicity. Time has certainly seftened the out-lines of his face, unless the current photographs of it are travesties. His heard is short and white, and his frame fragile, but upright and steady. He at once en-tered into cheerful conversation, but the subdued sad-ness of his countenance did not wholly disappear even then he smiled.
"Has your History of the War been a success, Mr.

Davis!" I asked of him "I know very little about it since putting it into the hands of the publishers. If the amount of money it has brought me is a criterion, I should say that it has not

"Are you engaged in any similar enterprise new, and do you expect to give any more utterances upon the questions involved in the civil war?" "Do you contemplate ever making a tour of the

North! I have seen by the papers that such a trip was not improbable."

"When you see anything in the papers about me you can aimost always accept the contrary as the truth 1 do not now ever expect to go North I am living a quiet life, removed entirely from public observation. I receive numerous invitations to make public addresses.

my own neighborhood "What is the hope of the South ?"
"Her wast timber regions, stretching from the Pearl River east to the coast, nimost as yet untouched; her mineral resources of almost anhounded value, and her rich soil, capable of producing almost everything that rows. At Birmingham, on the Louisville and Nashville oad, in Alabama, a great city has arrung up among the

but I habitually decline them, oven the

miner, and all through the South are evidences of growth. Then the soil and changes are favorable for shock raising, and the south will eath money from this advantage. The South is a great undeveloped quantity, but its importance will not email long unknown."

The cutrance of Mrs Davis and her deficitor inter-rupted the convention and ther deficitor interrupted the conversation and intercepted my hope of rading him into an expression of personal and polic Mrs. Davis is a portly and intelligent he conversation. Miss Daviz, pale faced and plain of dress and manners, is a young lady of culture and muc

the state of the second st

MUST THE WIRES COME DOWN?

The Hon. W. M. Evarts Says No in a Se

tenne 159 Words Long-Other Views. The Hon. William Maxwell Evarts attained vesterday his promised 6 000 candle intensity of earnestness in arguing power against the claim of property owners in West Twenty-fifth street, that the Brush light pole and wires are an objectionable and dangerous nulsance and ought to be taken down. Mi Evarts came into Judge Ingraham's court at 12% o'clock. He wore his strikingly magnifl cent satin lined and embroidered overcoat and his tall black beaver. His hands were empty. but Lawyer C. C. Beaman, his associate tramped at his heels, lugging satchels crammed full of law and red tape. Lawyer Boa man piled law books on the long' black table before Judge Ingraham's mahogany desk. Mr Evarts slowly assumed the perpendicular before this bulwark of calfskin, got his right forefinger into working order, adjusted his gold eyeglasses, and began to pile up clouds of sentences and waft them toward the Judge.

Mr. Evacts remarked at the outset that the Aldermon had the right to regulate the streets and have electricity for light if they thought they needed it. The Twenty-fifth street affair was a structure that conformed completely with the permit. It was not the part of a private citizen anyway to correct irregularities in the structure or the exercise of the authority to use electricity. That was the duty of the city alone.

Lawyer Beaman stroked his moustache complexently, and watched his associate admitting-placently, and watched his associate admitting-

Lawyer Beaman stroked his moustache complacently, and watched his associate admiringly as he uttered this sentiment. The Hon, Lucius Eugene Chittenden, however, sprang to his feet and paraded nervously on the court room carpet with fire in his eye. The Hon, Mr. Evarts went on to say that the placing of electric light poles, telegraph poles, telephone poles, gaslight poles, awaing poles, flag poles, harber poles, Russian Poles, and policemen on the streets was clearly within the powers of the local authorities. He shock his flat at his Honor and said:

Nobedy, notedy that lever heard of before, has ever

Honor and said:

Nobedy, notedy that I ever heard of before, has ever contended that the faculty of communicating light to the streets, through their winde extent, by whatever uncaus were perlinent to their construction, are not included in the dominion over the streets that is acquired by the Corporation of the City of New York, under any of the various forms of domination or of delication either under the old acts or under the recent act—I say I have never heard if disputed that the city of New York had be right to light the streets, when opened to the other than the city of the control of the streets for that purpose is allowed to be in the Common Council.

Mr. Evarts drew a long breath, folded his arms, and baused to note the effect of his re-mark on the Court. The nudience gazed anx-lously toward the bench with the same motive His Honor leaned over weakly upon his righ elbow, and lot his head drop upon his land Mr. Evarts observed this, and reduced the strength of the current of his remarks. Presumptive; the method of street lighting is above ground. No man lighteth a candle and putteth it under a bushel.

ground. So man lighteth a candle and putteth it under a bushel.

Finally, Mr. Evarts assured his Honor that he could not properly grant any injunction against the Brush poles in Twenty-fifth street or award any damagos for their presence or operation there. Then he shut off the current and sat down with a good-natured smile.

"I think we need a recess, don't we?" inquired the Court.

When the lawyers came back the Hon. Lucius Eugene Chittenden had his innings, and talked stendily for some hours at the Court. Mr. Chittenden planted one foot on a cane-bottomed chair, took a brief from Delancey Nicoll, his associate, and began by thundering:

The time has come when the rights of the various corporations which are creating the electric structures and structures like them executing the electric structures and structures like them are the structures and the structures are the structures and the structures like them are the structures and the structures like them are the structures and the structures like them are the structures and the structures are the structures and the structures are the str Mr. Chittenden read steadily for eight min

utes, while his Honor's eyes were closed in dreamy reverie, and the Hon. Mr. Evarts gazad steadily out of the window and fondled the satin lining of his overcoat.

Mr. Chittenden continued to talk and read with great power. He threw up both hands, and then brought down one with resounding emphasis upon his pite of law books, saying: emphasis upon his pile of law books, saying:
We maintain that nothing has given authority to the
Common Council to authorize or to the defendants to
erect, the arms lighting structure. It is more account,
necessary to say that that I wenty dith street atractive
is interly completely, and absolutely unnecessary to
learning of the streets. It is built in the parelmony of a corporation to saye the expense of a proper
structure. There is no other European Indian Hindoo,
Chinese, Chinook, Kannek Kanaka, Ery pito, Arniste, of
Palagonian city that would permit the defacement of its
fairest streets by an othersive structure, carrying death
and destription and rain to life, limb, and property.
There is infection city on the face of the globe where
such a thing is not absolutely prohibited by law.

Indian Incraban model account streets the

Judge Ingraham made some remarks that proved that he had heard, noted, and understood everything that both lawyers had talked and read at him. He wasn't strong enough, however, to give his decision. That he reserved until the thunder clouds of law could be swept away by the court house cleaners.

WHAT YOU GET WHEN YOU BUY TEA No Proof That Any One Has Been Injured in Health by the Ping Suey Brew.

Judge O'Gorman has refused, in the suit brought by the Health Board against James Purdon and others, to forbid the sale at auction | ful pieces of his own at his theatre, like "Dollars and of certain Ping Sucy green tens, which it was | Sense," which has run some months d, were adulterated.

"Ping Sucy teas," says Judge O'Gorman, are a low and coarse grade of teas grown in china near Shanghai, in a district where the soil is too poor to raise a finished leaf. Of late years these Ping Suey teas have been steadily deteriorating, from the fact that the growers have raised too much of these teas, until they have now become the coarsest and commonest teas in the market. The average Ping Suey tea at present should not be classed as tea at all, but as an imitation of tea. The teas in suit are the poorest lot of these Ping Suey teas yet seen in the market. They are found to be colored green heavily by means of mineral matter composed of Prussian blue. They contain soapstone ground to powder; clay, called terra siba or gyrsum; sind or gravel, and ash, and in many instances lie tea, which is a suistance made to imitate tea and composed of unsound, exhausted and rotten leaves, fifth, the sweepings of the factory floors, and rubbish of all kind cemented together with starch or other adhesive substance and made into particles resembling bea. The coloring of green tea, technically cailed facing, bas for its purpose to make common tea look like better tea and be made salable. Green tea does not necessarily require thus facing—coloring natter in fact follows without coloring or facing, come to this market from both China and Janan.

But though there is sufficient evidence to support the conclusion that the teas in question have been adulterated, the fact of such adulteration does not of itself entitle the plaintiff to an injunction preventing the sale of these teas in the city unless there be also satisfactory proof that the effect of such adulteration does not of itself entitle the plaintiff to an injunction preventing the sale of these teas in the city unless there be also satisfactory proof that the effect of such adulteration is to render the ten seriously detrimental to health and unwholesome as an article of human difference to show that any serious danger to houst of the serious danger to houst of the serious danger to health from druking them. The officers of the teas which arrive in thi China near Shanghai, in a district where the soil is too poor to raise a finished leaf. Of late

Dauger to the Percets Everywhere. From the Spirit of the Times.

THE BUN IS giving a series of very able ar ticles arging the preservation of our great forests, for several good reasons, but chiefly because of their value as water reservoirs. We do not think that the writes over-embinates the dangers of drouth that attend the present suicidal policy. While Tax Sus special attention to the Adirondack forests in this state because legislative action is needed this winter, and we are particularly imperilled by reason of aweeping fra hiers that have been given to lumber arguments apply in many other parts of the Union

Butler on Evacuation Day. While other magnates on that famous day tode roug aw hile, and then made haste away, Hen Butler stead the politing storm amid.

to wonder veterans, as along they came Sinde welsto scho with im Made weistin echo with immense neclaisa As they beheld, correctemens o'er the sooms, That warrier there roor at Bowling Greeni Aye, he with them had braved the starm before-The leaders had, the deep monthed cannon's roar, The yell, the plunge, the clauger, and the jar, The blood and thunder of borrife war! Will might those cohorts shoot. "What boots the store This day filmstrious, while our hearts are warm !-This day centennial of a nation's pawer-

A sore throat or a distressing cough is speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adm.

Baingarour, Thanksgiving Day.

BUNBEAMS -Nebraska's School Board has a surples

of \$181,000 from the sale of school lands, which three he hence will reach \$300.000.

-As Oskaloosa, Iowa, has no police officers on daty after 10 o'clock P. M., the merchants have o

-Mr. Labouchere leaves the conduct of his paper, Truth, now very much to a deputy. Mr Yates gives the World close personal attention

-Most of the hotels in Erie (Pa.) use the old time, and are accused by travellers who miss train In consequence of doing it to increase their business ... The time lock on the safe of the bank in Conningham, No., having run down, the bank's officer had to send the safe to the factory in which it was made

They suspended business until it was returned. -An aged colored couple in Terre Hauta Ind, who have had twenty five children, four of whom were killed in the war, decline a pension, saying that the Government had done enough for them in emancipating their race.

-Fifty surgeons probed ineffectually for the bullet that entered the hip of George H. Frederick of Fort Wayne in the battle of Okolona, Misa, twenty one years ago. The other day he felt a sharp pain just above the right knee joint. He worked the flesh with his finger and out came the ball. -The citizens of the little town of Mary

Ann. Ark., are violently agitated over the name of tha

place. A number of the residents have applied to have the town reincorporated and called "Marianna," while the old settlers object, and say in their paper that " if the dudes don't feel satisfied with Mary Ann they can ... The new Lord Mayor, Fowler, is of good birth and education, a college graduate, and much travelled. He is partner in Fowler, Dimedale & Co., a

London banking house founded by Baron Dimedale.

-The report of the Chief Inspector of thirty five sub-inspectors, shows that in fourteen days they made 200 inspections, and found over a million Government of three colonies, and immense sums by private persons, but little headway seems to be made.

-The reception tendered to the Greek orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem, at Constantinople, is regarded in Rome as a great loss to the Roman Catholica in the Holy Land. Patriarch Nicodeme is a Russian protege, and the Sultan, by granting him extraordinary honors, is supposed to indicate his willingness to favo Russia in Syria, in order to counteract French influence. France is the only nation that protects Roman Catho-lies there. Hence the fears of the latter.

Buckingham Palace, which was built and is now kept up at a vast expense, contains innumerable suites of magnificent rooms, which are empty month after month and year after year. The Queen during the last (wenty years) has resided there on an average for six nights in each year. The palson is open on four afternoons for drawing rooms ("courts" have been dis continued, and the Queen has announced she will not hold any more levees), and on four evenings for the State balls and concerts.

-The opening of a large cotton mill and the introduction of the cotton manufacture in Venice was the occasion of a ceremony of inauguration a few number of other persons invited took part. After the guests had been shown over the establishment and their attention specially directed to the SC horse-power en gine for moving the machinery, Cardinal Agostini, l'a triarch of Venice, delivered a brief discourse and pro ounced a blessing on the building and the undertakte

Bernard Boland, when he was scarcely went into a Boston store to tap the till. He was seized by a young employee, who was killed in the strug-gle. Boland was indicted for murder in the second degree. His counsel advised him to plead guilty, and he was sentenced to the State prison for life. Aft assumed as the statute provides that none shall go there under 16. The fact that Roland was only 15 seems to don has been granted.

-At the formal reopening of the French overnment Audit Department Procureur-General Audi posed upon France by the war of 1870. The loans con tracted were: 750,0 0,000 (nominal), Aug. 23 1870, pro-ducing 8-4,000,000; 250,000,000 in October, 1870 (the Morgan loan), producing 201,000,000; 2,000,000,000, or 2 milliards, 23d of June, 1871, producing 2,226,000,000; and 3,000,000,000, July 5, 1872, producing 3,600,000,000, Besides these sums there were 61,000,000 in hand out of the ionn of 1898, as well as money lent by the Bank of France and some less important items, bringing up th

grand total to 8,535,000,000 france. -The French Dramatic Authors' Society strictly forbids the production by any manager of a play of which he is the author, either alone or in collabora-tion. So severe are the rules against it that no play written by any one attached in any way to any theatr can be produced at that theatre. When Offenbach was manager of the Guite it was with the greatest difficulty that he obtained permission to revive certain of his own operas. Here Mr. Wallack produced at his own theatr two of the most successful pieces of his own New York has seen—"Rosedale" and "The Central Park"—be sides others, and Mr. Duly has produced sevaral success-

-A vineyard proprietor near Nimes havin had complaints made about his wittes, requested Barthelemy, Professor of the Faculty of Sciences at T. ouse, to analyze them. In some of them a rather to proportion of arsenic was found, larger than the tra ometimes found in certain red wines. The wine from the barrel tested contained no arsenic at all, and in the instance the cask containing the wine was a new on it had not been previously used. The other barrels has been cleaned after use with "drogue," which, in point of fact, is diinted sulphuric acid, and the sulphuric acid of the central districts of France has of late years on tained so much arsenic that M. Barthelemy has so

times used it to obtain a supply of that material. -Some investigations by M. Thanne show that South America is rich in woods for engineering purposes. The yandubay is exceedingly hard an durable; the couroupay is also very hard and rich tannin. The quebracho is, however, more interest ing than any, and grows abundantly in the forests of is Plate and Brazil. It resembles oak in the trunk, and is used for railway steepers, telegraph poles, piles, and so on. It is heavier than water, its specific gravity vary ing between 1.203 and 1.313. The color, at first, is red dish, like mahogany; but grows darker with time. Be ing rich in tannin, it is employed for tanning leather is Brazil, and has recently been introduced for that pur-pose into France. A mixture of one third of quebrache and two-thirds of ordinary tan gives good results.

-One of the Austrian Archdukes lately delivered a public lecture, an occurrence unprecedented in Austrian history. The lecturer was the Archdoke Johann Saivator, who addressed an audience of over thirteen hundred army officers and guests including al was military discipline, and the central idea of the speech was a protest against overdrill, which makes the soldier an illiotic machine. On the contrary, we were to educate him and elevate his moral faculties, abolish-ing the worship of mere forms which turns an army into a collection of hypocrites, who simulate ob and whose will is broken artifically until they are notice sarcastic remarks on the Prussian method of drill, which is still maintained to please the Emperor William, alon side of a rational education which neutralians if lecture, which created a sensation, will be printed

-A Norwegian plant geographer, Prof. Schubeler called attention a short time ago to the to markable fact that most plants in high latitudes per duce much larger and heavier seeds than in warner regions near the equator—an effect which he averages to the prolonged influence of smulight during the long summer days of the high intitudes. In some race the difference of seed development is most actor/sing Dwarf bean-taken from Christians to Drauthelm see than four degrees further north-gained more than 1417 percent in weight, and thyme from Lyons, whom plants in Drontheim, showed a gain of seventy one percent. The grain of northern fields is heaver than, when grown is ere southern localities, and send from Norway plants more southern localities, and send from Norway plants at Breslau decreased greatly in the first year. The cases also of most plants are larger and more despity on sed in higher latitudes, as was first noticed by sires, sech and Martins. The same is true of flowers and many which are white in southern chimates become violet in the north

-The French Zouave Jacob, which "mar--the French Zounve danoit, while values curve line search were so much taked most danoit through the latter years of the coupre, has just any a so for the florrectional Police Court in Paris to a constant the florrectional Police Court in Paris to a constant brought against him for the illegal was reconstant and surgery. Jacob a pose 51 years of a good accounts an apartment in the Account of the properties as the consultational H. however, have present the account of the consultations. edy. His magnetic fluid suffices to the property of the which man is heir. He concerned never inspects to receive a feet but, says the act of accordance to 1988. certain profit on the sub-of his phi-forcishe as-journables on historic which those who come it suit him purchase. Jacob is historical paid and to never a graver charge than my that made prouright, perhaps, lay him open to. He is regressible a having fractured the arm of a woman of \$12, who can consult him with regard to a stiffness she fell 1 to consult him with regard to a stiffness she that he can sure people. After relating how he first became conscious fits power, he said: "Yes, I cannot bely helieving in the magnetic effect of my eyes. I have a large room whell the magnetic said." assemble; I do not know anything about them and I cure them. I am not a doctor, but I believe I have